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among the dwellers in its vicinity. The summit of the peak was hidden in clouds from the under side of which the glow of what seemed a flow of lava was reflected. Days afterward the curious who climbed the flank of the mountain found not a crater and a flood of lava but the embers of a great forest fire.

Some years ago reports concerning a volcanic eruption in northern Mexico were published broadcast. They contained details of the destruction of Bavispe, a village about fifty miles south of the New Mexico boundary. A geographer visited the locality in search of information. The facts as published at the time were pretty accurately stated, but the interpretation was very much awry.

There was a tremendous chasm, it is true, but it was a fissure made by an earthquake. There was likewise a flood not of lava but of steaming mud squeezed out of the fissure. The village of Bavispe was destroyed by fire, but it was first shaken to pieces and the ruins then caught fire. A glare was visible miles away, but it was the glare of burning timber. The volcanic eruption makes mighty interesting reading, but it has been overworked.

Cotton Crop Guesswork.

Talk of a world shortage of cotton will be distinctly out of place for months to come, even with the United States Department of Agriculture previously committed to a pessimistic forecast of the shortest crop in several decades. The Census Bureau reports that up to November 14 last a total of 7,270,575 bales of cotton had been ginned. This is 733,575 bales more than the forecast of 6,537,000 bales which the Department of Agriculture gave on November 1 as the prospective size of the crop. The excess of ginnings over the crop figures just reported does not tell the whole story, because all the cotton from the fields has not yet been ginned.

By the time the Department of Agriculture publishes its final report on December 12 next the ginnings may show an excess of a million bales or more over the November 1 crop estimate. At the present time the belief is widely held that the crop estimate rather than the ginnings report is off color. Spinners are making their own judicious reservation regarding all cotton statistics. Private investigators have gone so far as to forecast the crop at 8,000,000 bales. In any event there is little or no danger of a cotton shortage in the near future.

On July 31 last, according to a report compiled by the American National Association of Cotton Manufacturers of Boston, there were in the world 51,915,000 spindles idle for lack of business out of a total of 141,950,000. The world's normal consumption of approximately 20,000,000 bales a year is reduced 36 per cent, or 7,200,000 bales, by these idle spindles.

These 13,000,000 bales which will be needed for the year ahead no problem except the probability that a surplus will be left in the hands of producers. The United States alone, accepting even the minimum crop figure of 6,537,000 bales, with the 9,000,000 bales carried over from last season, could provide the world's takings, with a margin of 2,000,000 bales left over. Other countries will add another 4,000,000 bales to the world's supply.

Not a single calico jumper need be sacrificed even if the worst fears of the Department of Agriculture should materialize. But the disparity between the crop estimate and the ginning figures brings a lesser annoyance, albeit a regrettable one, because it increases the uncertainty already marked in the cotton industry and it robs the Government reports of that flavor of superior authority which in the past has given to them a value above the many estimates compiled by private investigators.

Fate of the Tolstoy.

A correspondent writing from southern Russia says that Yasnaya Polyana, the home of Count Leo Tolstoy, is rapidly falling into ruins and that surviving members of his family are making an effort through a worldwide appeal to secure funds for its restoration. Since the beginning of the rule of the Bolsheviks very little has been heard by the outside world either of the disposition made of the Count's property or of the fate of the family. This appeal, however, seems to bear out the rather meagre reports which Moscow has permitted to cross the Russian frontier.

A young English woman who had spent eight years with Tolstoy's eldest daughter, Countess Tatiana, managed to escape from Russia and reach England about a year ago and she gave a rather guarded but quite enlightening account of conditions at Yasnaya Polyana. She said that soon after LENIN found himself established in power he gave promise to the Countess Tatiana that the home of her father would always remain undisturbed, that he had a great reverence for the Tolstoy name and that the family could rest secure that no member of it would be molested by the Soviets.

How well this promise was kept is shown by developments. The whole property was taken over by commissars of the Moscow Government and seventy workers were installed at Yasnaya Polyana. The interior decorations, even to the woodwork, were carried away, the windows were broken, the porches destroyed, and the foundation stones of a part of the structure being removed both of the wings subsided. There were frequent promises that the damage would be repaired but nothing was

done. The once trim, well kept property is overgrown with weeds and underbrush, and the house from the danger of collapse is uninhabitable.

The Countess Tatiana for a while attempted to build up a school to teach peasant children of the neighborhood a trade, but from lack of fuel to keep the school room warm as well as of raw materials to give her pupils employment she was compelled to abandon her scheme. She was then employed as a "worker" and her duty was to show visitors who were sent by the Soviet order to the property. The last report received was that she and her daughter were knitting shawls and exchanging them for food to save themselves from starvation.

Count Tolstoy's widow died in the autumn of 1919 and her last words were expressions of fear that her daughter would die from hunger. The Count's oldest son, Sergius, and his wife long ago traded most of the family treasures for food and burned all the Count's rare old furniture as fuel. The Countess Sasha, one of Count Leo's younger daughters, was deprived of her estates, robbed of her personal belongings and sentenced to three years in prison for objecting to Bolshevik exactions.

When Countess Tatiana went to Moscow to make an appeal for her sister Tatyana promised to release her from prison. He declared that if the elder Tolstoy had lived he would "have been one with us." The Countess in her indignation expressed her doubts. For this reason, it is believed, Tatyana, despite his professed veneration for Count Leo Tolstoy, refused not only to interfere in behalf of the sister but also to take steps in helping the aged members of the Tolstoy family or in the preservation of their property.

Progress in Poland.

That Poland is making notable progress as a new nation is peculiarly gratifying to all who have been following sympathetically the efforts of the Polish people to rebuild their ancient kingdom into a modern state. Dr. E. D. DURAND, chief of the eastern European division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in a recent report says that there has been a very marked improvement in the economic condition of Poland within the past year and that the prospects of an excellent crop make it probable that a still greater improvement will take place in the next twelve months. An intimate personal view of the situation is furnished by the Rev. FRANK KURKOWSKI of Iowa, one of the ablest men of the Polish clergy in this country, who has just returned from a three months trip through Poland.

"I think it can be said that Poland needs no more help from the outside," says Father Kurkowski. "She can now look after herself." Little more than a year ago, in October, 1920, Poland was put to a test which amounted to a life or death struggle in meeting the invasion of the Bolsheviks. She came through her trials successfully. "America's contribution to Poland at that time," declares Father Kurkowski, "has not received sufficient attention; it was even greater than that of France." But this war of defense against the Moscow Soviets still further retarded the restoration of agriculture, which had suffered so severely during the world war.

The satisfactory results this year show a supreme effort of the Polish farmers against past discouragements. Father Kurkowski says that, despite the dry season, the crops were good in all staple foodstuffs. Dr. DURAND goes more into details, saying that the yield this year shows an increase in rye, the most important crop, of more than 50 per cent. over 1920, in wheat of 40 per cent. and in barley of nearly 40 per cent. He says also that American observers report that in most parts of the country practically all the land capable of cultivation was in crops. "The effect of better nourishment upon the productivity of the country, as well as upon the comfort and well being of the people," he says, "is bound to be of great significance."

There has been also a great change in the general industrial situation. That the shortage of coal, which was one of the chief obstacles to the restoration of industries, has been in a measure overcome is shown by an increase in monthly production until now it is 90 per cent. of what it was in pre-war times. The textile industry, which was destroyed during the world war, is gradually working back to its former basis; cotton mills of which the output had fallen nearly to zero are now operating at about 40 per cent. of their pre-war capacity. The production of both iron ore and petroleum has noticeably increased in the past year. A marked improvement is shown in railway traffic conditions. This is due to repairs of locomotives and cars, which bring more rolling stock into service; the purchase of 150 locomotives from America and the receipt of 350 more from the German Government in accordance with the decision of the Allied Commission. "As the results of these changes," says the report, "the traffic of Polish railroads once again moves with comparative freedom."

Dr. DURAND sums up his report by saying that except for the currency and fiscal conditions Poland has in every direction made a remarkable recovery from the desperate economic situation of 1919, and that she is now on the way to economic independence. She suffers, as the other new States of Europe, from a heavy depreciation in her currency, but the Government hopes to improve this

situation as well as the fiscal condition by its strenuous efforts to effect economies through the demobilization of her army and a new series of tax laws and by changing from a nation of non-producers to a nation with surplus agricultural, mineral and industrial products to send out to the markets of the world.

Maine's Game Sanctuary.

For a period of four years, dating from August 1 last, 85,000 acres of wild country in Piscataquis county will be reserved by the State of Maine as a wild animal sanctuary. There moose, deer and all other game will have a refuge from hunters. They will find within its precincts sheltering retreats during the fierce storms and bitter cold of the long winters.

Within and towering over the reservation rises Mount Katahdin, Maine's highest peak. From its summit, 5,385 feet above sea level, the view is one hard to match this side of the Rocky Mountains. The watcher sees far flung sweep of wilderness punctuated by isolated conical mountain peaks, hundreds of lakes, many of them of large size, sombre forests and rivers that wind in curious tangled snarls far and wide. Formerly these streams and lakes were navigable by birch canoes only, but now the spitting motor boat has become a common means of conveyance on their surfaces. The Penobscot, six miles distant from Katahdin, is the main water thoroughfare to the region, despite its falls and shoals.

More difficulty of access will not keep hunters out. So around this wild animal sanctuary the Augusta Legislature has drawn the protection of the law. Poachers if caught will experience pains and penalties of the law. Poachers if caught will experience pains and penalties of the law.

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Our Chinese Policy.

Judge Wiley Sees Danger in the Root Resolutions.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I have the conviction that the adoption of the Root resolutions by the conference has given rise to a situation which is very grave from every point of view, and especially from the point of view of our own country. They are general and vague and in the light of history are bound to be looked upon by the parties in interest as meaningless.

The tactics adopted by our Government on this proposition are exactly opposite to those it adopted on the naval reduction proposition, which brought the world to our feet. Little wonder that Baron Katz regards them as "together satisfactory." The Baron might well have written them himself. I assume that the door is not closed to further discussion, but I feel sure that it will now be exceedingly difficult to put through and render effective concrete specific measures with reference to the Far Eastern situation.

The judgment in the recognition of the status quo in China is fatal to our interests. Under the Hay doctrine, which is about the same thing as the Root resolutions, Japan has carved up China and appropriated about all of it it wanted. Chinese sovereignty now is a mere fiction. If Japan is permitted to get by with the broad daylight robbery she committed in 1915 without being called to account at the bar of the nations it is idle in the future to talk about the rule of right, the principles of international law and the self-determination of nations, and what is more to the point, it will be worse than folly for this nation to sit idly by in the vain belief that Japan's aggression in China will come to an end.

If the Root resolutions constitute the main settlement of the China question they will be looked upon as sanctioning Japan's past actions and as a guaranty that she can proceed with impunity in the future as she has in the past. I am not so much concerned about China's future as I am about the last one. If Japan is permitted to absorb China we will be face to face in a short time with a formidable Power on the Pacific which will tax our resources to the utmost to cope with it. That we will have to fight is as certain as that the sun will rise to-morrow. Japan is the only real power in the East.

I am disappointed in this move. Our first move, which presented a definite specific programme, brought such a startling success that our nation has tremendous prestige in the eyes of all the world. It placed her in a position to do what she wished in China within the bounds of reason. In the language of Benjamin Gigli was again the Alfredo and he, too, sang better. It is a pleasure to hear a young tenor who is wise enough not to force his voice, who produces clear smooth tones, who grades his dynamics with skill and who sings all his music in a way that shows he believes it to be worth singing.

Guisepe Danza replaced Mr. De Luca as Germont. A stalwart, dignified and impressive father he presented, and he sang with fine breadth and depth of style. Mr. Moranzoni composed the music. The music was very good, and the singing was very good. The music was very good, and the singing was very good.

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Galli-Curci at Her Best in 'Traviata'